

## BELLIGERENT WORDS BY PEACE CONFERREES

Balkan Allies and Turkey Talk  
of Resuming War Unless  
Terms Are Accepted.

### CRISIS TO COME TO-DAY

Military Party in Constanti-  
nople Favors Preparing to  
Take the Offensive  
Next Spring.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 23.—The delay in getting to work on the peace conference is far from being regarded by those best qualified to judge with anything like despatch. The delegates of the allied states were not prepared for reluctance on the part of their Turkish colleagues to start negotiations in real earnest. One Balkan representative said:

"We should be more angry if we had not expected this. It is the usual method of Turkish diplomacy. I do not anticipate a rupture, but I do anticipate that all possible means will be taken to postpone the inevitable."

That represents fairly well the general view among the Balkan delegates. It is thought that the Turkish government is finding it difficult to summon up enough courage to face the most unpleasant surrender, and all the means of diplomacy are being exhausted to secure delay.

There is a feeling that the delays, however irritating, will not have any serious consequence unless a change in the political situation in Turkey brings into power a new set of rulers with different ideas as to the necessities of the position. That is felt to be the only danger.

### Resentfulness Mollified.

The good personal relations which are growing up between the Balkan and Turkish delegates here have also had some good effect in mollifying any feeling of resentment engendered by the procrastination of the Turkish government, but that resentment cannot be described as very great. Probably if the Turkish delegates could go on with the negotiations without interference from their government a happy result would soon be reached. As things stand, however, the government in Constantinople may unwittingly and unintentionally cause a rupture of the negotiations.

As a matter of fact, the crisis of the conference will almost certainly be reached at to-day's session. If the Turks decide to waive their demand for the revictualing of Adrianople, the allies will present their terms for peace, and the conference can then proceed to the discussion of its real business.

A Constantinople dispatch to "The Times" says it is asserted that during the armistice negotiations the Porte received verbal assurances from the Bulgarians that they would consent to the revictualing of Adrianople after the peace negotiations opened.

The Turkish cabinet met yesterday (Sunday) and telegraphed instructions to the Ottoman delegation. All the delegations held conferences during the day at their hotels and dispatched long cipher telegrams to their governments. The allies oppose the Turkish request for the provisioning of Adrianople, not only for the reason that this would give the enemy a great advantage in the event of a resumption of hostilities, but because the delegates have not the power to reopen military questions dealt with by the Tchaatidja conference who signed the armistice.

### Suspicious of Porte's Tactics.

The opening of another chapter of warfare is a step which the allies do not invite, but for which they profess to be fully prepared. While suspicion exists that the Turks have been sparing to gain time since the conference assembled, ten days ago, the consensus of opinion is that the Turkish government will recognize the situation and conclude peace and that the political situation in Constantinople dictates that course. The advice which the principal powers have been giving to Turkey is in the direction of peace.

The Bulgarians declare that if the Turks are not ready to come to terms and if none of the powers offers acceptable mediation the allies are ready to resume the war immediately with fresh ardor, greater vigor and a deeper

feeling that they will achieve ultimate victory, because, as they themselves express it, they "are fighting not only for the independence of the Balkans but for Western civilization against the traditional Eastern enemy."

The allies contend that their military position has been greatly strengthened, and that if they must reopen the war they can muster between Adrianople and Tchaatidja 350,000 men, including 100,000 Bulgarians, who are veterans of the November battles, 150,000 fresh and well drilled Bulgarians anxious to emulate their brothers-in-arms, 60,000 Servians and 40,000 Greeks, who can be landed at Dedeagatch and Enos at a moment's notice.

### Tchaatidja Lines Strengthened.

Most of the military men here believe that the allies will not attack the Tchaatidja lines, which have been reinforced with fresh troops and materially strengthened, but will await behind their intrenchments the attacks of the Turks while pressing the siege of Adrianople and forcing its capitulation.

Both the Turkish and Bulgarian armies are supposed to have constructed new works at Tchaatidja, since they gained much information regarding the respective positions in the recent fighting.

Dispatches from Constantinople indicate that the military party favors remaining on the defensive during the winter and assuming the offensive in the spring. While this military spirit undoubtedly endangers the stability of the cabinet, it is not shared by the sober-minded citizens, who are most anxious for the conclusion of peace. It is declared that the Porte is devoting attention to reforms in the Anatolian provinces and proposes to send a special commission of inquiry to the Armenian provinces.

Premier Pachitch, who yesterday apologized to the Austrian Consul for the Prochaska affair, has promised, according to advices from Belgrade, that the guilty soldiers should be punished and that when the Austrian consuls returned to their posts they should receive the full honors due their position.

### Violations of Armistice.

Dispatches to Belgrade from the Serbian headquarters at Uskub report that in spite of the armistice the Turks are repeatedly attacking the Servians. Last Friday, it is stated, the Servians troops near Scutari were attacked, and in a severe engagement the Turks were repulsed with considerable losses.

"The Daily Telegraph" says that at Saturday's meeting the Serbian delegate, M. Novakovich, made a protest against an attack made a few days ago by the Turks from Scutari against Servians at Alessio, and declared that unless the Turks observed the armistice Serbia would resume offensive operations and leave the responsibility to the Turkish government. The Montenegrin delegates joined in the protest, on the ground that the commander at Scutari had refused to recognize the armistice.

Rechad Pacha in reply recounted the efforts the Porte had made and was still making to induce the commander at Scutari to observe the armistice. He expressed the hope that the incidents would not recur.

Regarding the admission of Greece into the peace conference, the contention of the Turkish delegates, according to "The Daily Telegraph," is that to do so would introduce an unexpected element, likely indefinitely to prolong the proceedings, owing to the necessity of settling difficult problems, like Crete and the fate of the Aegean islands.

### Case for Revictualing.

The Turks argue that when the armistice was arranged they did not haggle about the revictualing of the fortresses, because they supposed that they had to deal only with Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, and that peace would be quickly concluded.

Instead of this, nothing has yet been done, and the admission of the Greeks to participation in the conference has resulted in keeping the delegates further from their goal than ever. In the mean time the situation has changed to Turkey's detriment, hence the demand for permission to revictualize the fortresses.

The Balkan delegates are so little apprehensive of a rupture of the peace negotiations, according to "The Morning Post," that they already contemplate the possibility of a further conference being held in London to arrange the territorial boundaries between the allies themselves after peace is signed.

### London Atmosphere Neutral.

It appears that the delegates are not empowered to arrange a territorial settlement, but they are strongly impressed with the attitude of London for this work, even if now delegates are appointed.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that the Bulgarian and Serbian governments are negotiating an agreement under which, in the event of resumption of the war, in return for Serbian help at Tchaatidja, Bulgaria will reduce her territorial claims in Macedonia in Serbia's favor.

The Greek community in London gave a banquet last night in honor of the Greek delegates. The Greek Minister, J. Gennadios, presided. Premier Venizelos received a great ovation when he arose to speak, and there were cheers for Crete. The Premier said that a victorious war would not only spread the geographical boundaries of the nation, but strengthen the nation's soul.

General Danglis, chief of the Greek staff, in responding to a toast to the Greek forces, paid a high tribute to the Greek Prince, who during the war, he said, had displayed such military virtues as to prove himself one of the great generals of Europe. By the work of the Greek Prince and the energies of Premier Venizelos, Greece, he predicted, would become a state to be reckoned with in Europe.

### DJAVID PACHA KILLED

Severe Fighting Before Yanina—Greeks Driven Back.

Constantinople, Dec. 23.—The fighting before Yanina is reported to be very severe. Djavid Pacha, commander of the 7th Army Corps, who joined Essad Pacha with the remnant of the Monastir forces, has been killed, with his chief of staff.

The arrival of reinforcements from Yanina on Sunday changed the fortune of the Turks, who drove the Greeks back in the direction of Loros. The losses on both sides were heavy.

### ANTI-IMPERIALISM IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies has thrown out a bill revoking the decree of banishment of the imperial family. When the empire was overthrown in 1889 the imperial family, of which Dom Pedro II was the head, was compelled to leave Brazil.

### ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN HELD.

George P. Brown, a young man, who was arrested on Saturday night, charged with attacking and robbing Matilda Kersstein, of No. 27 West 10th street, in Broadway, between 117th and 118th streets, was held in \$5,000 bail in Harlem court yesterday for examination to-day.

## LINER LOST; 22 DROWN ON RETURNING TO SHIP

Captain and Crew Leave Vessel.  
Only to Find Lofly Cliffs.  
with No Landing Place.

### FIVE ESCAPE IN BOAT

The Florence, of the Furness  
Line, Ground to Pieces on  
Jagged Rocks of New-  
foundland Shore.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 22.—Twenty-two of the twenty-seven members of the crew of the Furness Line steamer Florence, from Halifax, N. S., for St. John's and Liverpool, lost their lives in the wreck of the vessel on the ledges west of St. Shotts during a southwest gale last Friday. Five exhausted survivors, who reached land in a boat, brought the news to Trepassy to-night. The steamer was carrying no passengers.

Captain Barr of the steamer and all his men reached shore after the vessel struck, but the lofty, inaccessible cliffs of St. Shotts prevented their escape. The big tide, backed up by the south-west gale, made it impossible to remain there, and all hands were obliged to put back to the ship, which was pounding heavily.

Captain Barr felt confident that the wind would go down, but Second Mate J. Hedley volunteered to take four men in one of the ship's boats and seek a more favorable landing place further along the coast. In the heavy seas then running the captain was unwilling to risk more lives and gave his consent to the second mate's expedition with reluctance.

Dragged Their Boat Up.

With great difficulty Hedley piloted his small boat along the coast until he saw a break in the rugged line of cliffs. Pointing the nose of the boat directly into the surf, he avoided the outlying rocks and on the crest of a great breaker ran his craft in without being upset. Tumbling out hastily to avoid being sucked back by the undertow, the mate and his four men dragged their boat up the beach out of reach of the sea and made their way back along the cliff to where their steamer lay.

The wind and sea in the mean time had increased. The combers broke continually over the decks of the vessel, which was grinding heavily on the jagged rocks. Hedley and his men searched in vain for some path by which the cliff might be scaled or the crew of the Florence helped. The coast in that vicinity was uninhabited. The few fishermen's huts were deserted for the winter, and Hedley had to take refuge for the night in one of these abandoned shacks.

At daybreak on Saturday Hedley found that the wind had been steadily increasing. Hurrying back to the point off which the Florence lay, he could see no sign of the steamer. A considerable amount of her cargo of lumber was floating along the shore, but no small boats were visible.

### Exhausted from Exposure.

After the five survivors had made a long but fruitless search along the shore for some trace of their shipmates they started for St. Shotts, the nearest inhabited place, several miles distant. Two of them were so exhausted from cold and exposure that they had to be assisted by their comrades. These two were left at St. Shotts to recuperate while the others pushed on to Trepassy, whence they sent word of the disaster to this city. They are not expected to arrive here before the middle of the week.

Besides J. Hedley, the second mate, the survivors are Seamen W. Wright, O. Malmquist, E. Taylor and T. Smeding. The steamer Florence was of 1,609 tons burden and was built in Sunderland, England, in 1889. She was 29.3 feet long and 49.2 beam, with a depth of 26.1 feet.

### ISLE OF TENEDOS SHELLED

Three Turkish Destroyers Fire  
Twenty Projectiles.

Athens, Dec. 22.—The Governor of the island of Tenedos, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, in dispatches to-day, reports that the Turkish battleship Torgut Reis, the cruiser Mevludieh and three destroyers appeared at 11 o'clock this morning before the entrance to the Dardanelles. The warships remained under the protection of the forts; the destroyers advanced and fired twenty shells on Tenedos, where the Turkish inhabitants tried to hoist the Turkish flag, and put off in boats to welcome the warships.

The small force of Greek bluejackets on the island fired on the muzzles, killing three of them and wounding twelve. The Turkish shells did no damage, and the destroyers quickly retired into the Dardanelles.

The Greek squadron, anchored off Lemnos, was notified, and headed by the admiral's flagship "Steamed in pursuit of the enemy. The Governor of Tenedos has been ordered to institute martial law.

Admiral Countouriotis, in a dispatch to the government, expresses the opinion that the Turkish flagship Kheyred-Din Barabarsa, together with the battleships Messoudieh and Assar-I-Tewfik must have been disabled in the last naval engagement, as otherwise they would have accompanied the fleet to-day, because the flagship and the Messoudieh are the only Turkish warships armed with quick-firers.

The War Office has issued a report of successful operations before Yanina, lasting three days. The Greeks beat off successive attacks and forced the Turks to retire all along the line. The report adds that reinforcements are being constantly sent forward to aid the Greeks in their campaign against Yanina.

London, Dec. 22.—An Athens dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" says that the Greeks are now outnumbered by the Turkish forces in Ephesus and have a serious campaign before them.

### PERUVIAN LOAN PROPOSED.

Lima, Dec. 22.—President Billinghurst to-day asked Congress for authority to negotiate a foreign loan of \$3,500,000 for the purpose of cancelling certain Peruvian debts and financing the construction of railways. The President in his message estimated the urgent debts of the republic at \$20,000,000.

### SORTIE AT SCUTARI

Battalion with Artillery Routed  
by Servians.

London, Dec. 22.—A Durazzo dispatch to "The Times" describes sorties of the Turks from Scutari. One of eight battalions with artillery marched down the River Drin on Wednesday, burning villages on the way. The Turks crossed into the Servian zone and attacked the Servians. The battle lasted all day, and the Turks were routed and driven across the river, but the Servians made no pursuit, as they were under orders not to cross the limits of the neutral zone.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY

Great Celebration Planned for  
Fall of 1914.

London, Dec. 22.—Few public movements in England have enlisted the approval and support of so large a number of prominent men as the plan for a joint international celebration of the 100th anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples. The meeting held at the Mansion House, in London, on Wednesday, over which Earl Grey, the former Governor General of Canada, presided, was the first public announcement of the project on this side of the Atlantic.

The list of vice-presidents embraces one hundred names. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister; Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and eleven other members of the Cabinet headed the list, followed by the principal members of the House of Commons, the leader of the Unionist party, and J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor party.

The churches represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, of the Roman Catholic Church; the heads of the various Non-conformist bodies and bishops of the Church of England; science and art by the chancellor of the universities; the heads of royal societies and various other important personalities in those domains. The governors of many colonies and former colonial administrators, prominent among them Lord Cromer, the earls of Elgin and Minto, and Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild and Lord Charles Beresford complete the list.

One of the projects of the English committee for this celebration is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the old home of the Washington family, which still stands in a good state of preservation. It is hoped also to place a bust of George Washington in Westminster Abbey.

Harry Brittain, who is secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrimage Club and a member of the executive committee for the peace centenary, will visit the United States and Canada next month to make arrangements with the overseas organizations for the joint celebration, which will begin late in 1914.

### SETH LOW LAUDS GREEKS

Tells Pan-Hellenic Union Their  
Fight Is Like Ours.

Several hundred enthusiastic Greeks gathered yesterday afternoon at the Amsterdam Opera House, in West 44th street, and heard addresses by many prominent in the affairs of the country. The meeting was called for the celebration of the Greek victories, and was under the auspices of the Pan-Hellenic Union in America, with co-operation of the Greek societies of this city.

Seth Low, who acted as chairman, compared the present great fight with that of his own country. He termed it "a strife for civilization and liberty."

Garrett P. Serviss said: "It is a great fight for the civilization of the whole world. It was unfortunate that the peace conference held in London failed. Turkey broke the agreement, as she always has and always will."

Addresses in Greek were made by Dr. Constantine Papamichailopolis, general manager of the Pan-Hellenic Union; Dr. Alexander Alexandropoulos, a lawyer in Athens and president of the Pan-Hellenic Union. A poem especially prepared for the meeting and recited by its author, Athah Geraklis, of the Pan-Hellenic Union, brought tears to the eyes of many, and at its end hats were thrown in the air, while there was waving of American and Greek flags. To add to the enthusiasm of the gathering pupils of the Greek American Institute sang national songs of Greece and America.

### FIRST "NEEDLE" FATAL

French Professor Dies of Hypo-  
dermic Injection of Morphine.

Paris, Dec. 22.—A sensation has been caused in academic circles here by the death from morphine poisoning of René Bichet, one of the most brilliant graduates from the higher normal college, who was recently appointed professor of French in the Royal College at Budapest. The police say that a college friend, who was a victim of the morphine habit, induced Bichet to try the effects of the drug, and gave him a hypodermic injection, which proved fatal.

The student has been arrested, and the police say that a search of his rooms in the college brought to light a forged physician's prescription, through the use of which he obtained the drug.

### CROSSES SEA BY 'PLANE

Garros Flies from Tunis to Na-  
ples, via Sicily.

Rome, Dec. 22.—Roland G. Garros, the French aviator, completed to-day his long flight from Tunis, Africa. Garros, after a splendid flight from Tunis on December 18 landed at Trapani, Sicily, a distance of about 160 miles over the Mediterranean. He left Trapani yesterday and flew to the Italian mainland. To-day he continued his flight, stopping at Naples for luncheon. Favorable weather enabled Garros to cover the last stage of his journey at great speed. He landed at Rome fully an hour and a half before he was expected. In making the landing the aeroplane was slightly damaged, but Garros was not hurt.

### DESIGNATED TO KILL KING.

Rome, Dec. 22.—The "Giornale d'Italia" states that a young anarchist, Henry Dal Ferro, of San Giovanni Persiceto, near Bologna, was designated by lot to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, and that the youth attempted to commit suicide rather than carry out his mission. Ferro, it appears, is now in a hospital.

### LONDON MARKET FIRM

Marked Improvement in Stock  
Trading Outlook.

DRAIN OF GOLD CEASES

Danger of Advance in Bank  
Rate Seems Past, Though Re-  
serves Show Falling Off.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 22.—There was a marked improvement in the tone of the stock markets at the end of the week. For the greater part of the week the markets had remained in a state of depression, owing to the unsatisfactory reports, both from the peace conference and with regard to the progress of the negotiations among the great powers, but with the renewal of the meetings of the peace delegates, with the Turkish envoys present, and the announcement of an agreement among the powers concerning Serbia and Albania, the whole tone of the markets changed and became buoyant, with business showing marked signs of expansion.

Yesterday was the most cheerful Saturday seen on the Stock Exchange for many weeks. Consols showed a good rise on bear converging, while all lines of stocks scored gains running to a point and more. Americans kept bullish, the adjournment of the "money trust" inquiry to January 6 having a strengthening influence.

Union Pacific was well supported, despite its somewhat disappointing yearly report. The stock bid up soon after the opening, while Steel and Amalgamated Copper went ahead strongly.

The danger of an advance in the bank rate to 6 per cent seems past, though the stock of gold has been reduced to about \$162,500,000 and the reserve to nearly \$110,000,000, and this week may see a further reduction of \$10,000,000 both in gold and reserve. The improvement in the monetary situation is due to the fact that the process of taking gold from this market has stopped. American exchange has risen well above the gold point and there is no immediate demand for Egypt or Brazil, while Continental exchanges favor London.

Should these conditions continue it may be possible for the bank to reduce its rate. It would be unwise, however, to rely on such conditions, especially having regard to the state of the Berlin and Austrian money markets, where the note circulation in excess of the legal maximum amounts to such great totals, but the present monetary situation in France, Germany and Austria is mainly the result of international political conditions, and if all danger of a European war disappears cash will speedily flow back into the great banks and ease will succeed stringency.

Money is unlikely, however, to become exceedingly abundant and cheap next month, although it is possible that a reduction in the bank rate will take place if everything goes favorably. The probable demands for gold for South America, India, the Continent and the United States make it unlikely that a rate lower than 4 per cent will be witnessed for some time.

The discount market, which rose rapidly early in the week, eased off toward the end, and on Saturday the rate for sixty-day bills fell to 5 per cent, three-months' bills being quoted at 4 1/2-16 per cent, four-months at 4 1/2 and six-months at 4 1/2.

### NO CROWN FOR REGENT

Bavarian Government Will Not  
Set Aside Insane King.

Munich, Dec. 22.—According to well informed circles, the government has abandoned the proposed amendment to the constitution by the terms of which the regency would be abolished and King Ludwig, the new Regent of Bavaria, would receive the title of king.

The Clerical party strongly objected to the amendment, by which it was proposed to depose the reigning monarch, who is insane.

### CABINET CRISIS IN LISBON

Premier Leite to Hand In His  
Resignation.

Lisbon, Dec. 22.—The Portuguese Premier, Dr. Duarte Leite, on his return from Oporto, will hand to the President of the republic the resignation of the Cabinet. The crisis, which has been latent for some

time past, is due to the Democratic party's disagreement with the procedure of the government.

All parties are represented in the Cabinet, but the conservative element pre-

dominates. The Democrats, however, have nearly half the members of Parliament. Hence there was practically a perpetual deadlock and stormy scenes were common.

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FLORENCE RAPALLO, Secretary.  
W. A. GREER, Treasurer, 209 East 42d St.

### Special Notice:

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catches up with  
Christmas in a  
story with the  
Edna Ferber punch  
at its best in the  
January American  
Magazine, in its  
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right size.**